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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

The Cleveland cult, which showed sundry signs of recrudescence a few weeks ago, seems to have fallen back into innocuous

One of the first acts of the Servian Con was to pass a vote of thanks to the army for "the removal" of the late King Queen. Truly, they are an amiable

Because forty men at Bedford are unable to settle their differences with their employers, all the men on the federal building thrown out of work. The ramifications of the strike business are annoying, to say the least.

The scores of baccalaureate addresses delivered throughout the country during the last few days combined a great amount of good discourse on high subjects. They is kept well advanced.

The Council investigation of the sprinkling contracts will be resumed this week If the committee finds itself cramped for for the employment of an attorney, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Council in supplying the necessary

The burning of B. J. Ewen's hotel in Jackson, Ky., was a punishment for doing duty as a citizen in testifying against the murderers of J. B. Marcum. There is strong public sympathy for Ewen in Kentucky, and subscriptions have been started in aid of him and his family.

Mr. Folk, of St. Louis, does not seem to take kindly to Mr. Watterson's suggestion President. He has begun doing business portion these to the balance of his qualifino thought of permitting his energies to be diverted from the excellent work he is do-

The new constitution of Servia is said create virtually a republic with a King at the head. All citizens of legal age who pay taxes may vote for members of the and this body chooses a King. The next step will be to discard the hereditary feature and elect the executive head of the government for a limited term.

The L'nited States Shipbuilding Company is in process of reorganization with capital scaled down very sharply, Northern Securitles is to be dissolved, and International Merchant Marine is said to be on the verge of general reorganization. These and a few more applications of the financial surgeon's knife may relieve Wall street of the severe attack of indigestion from which it has been suffering for some months.

Governor Hunt's statement regarding Porto Rico shows that business and com-"American laws are effectively administered and the people aspire to the rapid of American systems of govern-That has been the invariable reextension of American instituthe acquisition of Louisiana territory to the present time.

The Journal ventures the opinion that unwise for the Council to prohibbuilding of business houses within prescribed limits. The establishment nuisances should always be regulated. growth of the city will necessitate nsion of business limits and this should not be arbitrarily restricted. Already business has encroached very considerably was the residence portion of the and the location of the new impulse in that direction. The legitimate extension of the business area should not be hindered by legislation.

days ago: "I know of my own knowledge that we would have had a much greater Chicago during the past five years had it not been for labor troubles in Chicago. Why should manufacturers come when they can go elsewhere and have very little trouble?" There is no city in the United States freer from labor disturbances than Indianapolis, and now is a good time to advertise the fact in other cities.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

ernment to make an official remonstrance against the persecution of the Jews in Russia may result in placing the secretary of state between two fires. On the one hand, .\$1.00 if he fails to take the desired action he will be criticised by those who are urging him to do so, while on the other hand, if he does, he will certainly get a freezing reply and perhaps a rebuke from Russia. The secretary ought not to be placed in that position. All Americans condemn the gladly see our government do anything in its power to better the condition of the an interview printed in the Journal of Jews in Russia, but no person should wish | Monday. The exports of coffee, fruits, the government to invite a rebuff from sugar and tobacco have grown with marif it meddled in this matter in any manner on general principles, but the Russian gov-President a few days ago, and in the course | raised. of a friendly conversation on the subject people, including the five millions of Jews | not devastated by war, but it was devasresident in the country, and that "she will | tated a few months later by a cyclone that not be influenced in her internal policy by | did more damage than war could ever have outside pressure." He added: "The public | done. By a remarkably happy solution of adopted will be ineffective in my country." at once put in a very considerable system The Russian government will take no offi- of internal improvements, which gave emtions, but if the United States government should make any representation on the subject, no matter how guarded and diplomatic it might be, the case would assume a very different aspect, and what the Russian ambassador stated in general terms would be given us very "raw." We should be told in language as plain as diplomacy would allow that Russia could not accept any advice or suggestions from other governments regarding her internal policy, and perhaps we should be reminded that a government which had never done anything to prevent or punish the lynching of negroes within its own domain was not in

As between incurring the criticism of emotional and unreasonable sympathizers with the Jews in Russia and inviting a rebuff and rebuke from the Russian government, the administration should unhesitatingly choose the former. It should not do anything to weaken the traditional friendly relations between the two governments, especially when the thing asked to be done could not possibly result in any good. Our friendly relations with Russia are of too long standing and too valuable to run the risk of disturbing them by an act of international meddling which we would resent very quickly if the situation were reversed.

citizens or subjects of other governments.

THE PERCENTAGE HABIT.

The habit of reducing everything to percentages is carried to the extreme by a whole lot of people. They measure everyshow that the standard of American ideals | thing by the hundredths. The habit has even invaded the estimates of character, and the percentage of honesty, morality, decency, natural cussedness which enters into a man's character is supposed to a measurable quantity, estimated on the basis that 100 is perfection, and that the 100 component parts of a man's ability or integrity are easily divisible into appreciable proportions, and are easily divided into

This habit becomes pure nonsense when it is carried to the extent that it sometimes is by certain people. For instance, it is absurd to undertake to make a measure of a man's or woman's fitness for teaching on the basis of per cent. estimates made by some other individual. perhaps, is easy to tell whether a man or woman has any particular fitness in any particular line, but to undertake to prononsense, and to any but a pedant or an statistician is exceedingly laughable. For instance, in a blank which is sen out to the county or city superintendents of schools, by which they may give or gain of which shows how easy it is make ridiculous the effort to form an mate of a person's ability to teach. After dividing the teaching ability of 55 per cent into a professional attainment of 20 per cent., recitation skill 15 per cent. and results questions go on to getting at the percent where the quintessence of nonsense is Here is a portion of the cir

2. Governing and disciplinary ability, (a) Moral and social influence on pupils and community, 10 per cent. Ability to develop in the pupils the alruistic virtues-recognition of law and so-(b) Ability to develop egoistic virtues-industry, honesty, reliability, fidelity, etc., (c) Personality and appearance of teacher. 10 per cent Personal and moral worth and influence. habits, disposition, health, attire, sym-

pathy, energy, manliness or womanliness. honesty, etc 3. Professional and community interest 15 per cent. (a) Co-operation with other teachers and with supervisors, 5 per cent.

(b) Interest in aims and plans of school

community, 5 per cent.

The idea that the moral influence of teacher upon the school can be reduced to percentage is absurd. The ability to de velop in a set of pupils "the altruistic virtues-recognition of law and social rights' by a certain proportion of perfection repre sented by 100 is still more absurd. These offer only a few illustrations of the nor sense and red tape which have been injected pose is, perhaps, commendable, but straightwould suggest that the answers to such

other points. Marshall Field said a few teacher to develop "the egoistic virtues," which are denominated as "industry, honesty, reliability, fidelity," and an "etc.," which covers a multitude of personal pecultarities in individual development? How much would a city superintendent know about the worth of a teacher when he had learned that she was able to develop the "egoistic virtues" by an ability that was represented by 8 per cent? There is no one feature of pedagogy which so belittles it in the general estimate of its worth as this and kindred methods which it adopts in determining the ability of pupil as well The continued efforts to induce this govas teacher. A little good, hard commonsense applied by the inquirer or the examiner gives a better knowledge of real ability than all such statistics that could be gathered in a century.

SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT.

It begins to look very much as if the future student of colonial government will find in Porto Rico a model to which he can point as one of the most successful efforts of one people to govern another recent outrages at Kishineff, and would shown in history. That was a remarkably pleasing story told by Governor Hunt in Russia, which unquestionably it would do velous rapidity, and the development of the island has made more progress in the four whatever. This might safely be inferred years of American territorial government than it did during the centuries of Spanish ernment has made known its position in rule. All reports agree that the people are the premises. Count Cassini, the Russian more prosperous, more ambitious and hapambassador at Washington, called on the pier than before the American flag was

We did not go into Porto Rico as consaid that Russia would take care of her querors of the people, and the island was meetings that have been held in the United | the revenue problem for the island, the States, the resolutions that have been United States government was enabled to cial notice of public meetings and resolu- ployment to a portion of the people. Time and relief from the great burdens of taxation borne by the Porto Ricans under Spanish rule have done the rest. We now find close trade relations with the United States, an influx of American capital and energy engaged in building up transportation facilities, and a wise administration, all contributing their full quota toward the prosperity and contentment of the peo-

It has been and is a much more difficult situation to handle in the Philippines, where the distance from home is greater and the people are of a diverse origin and in various stages of civilization, but there is reason to believe that the government of the Philippines by the American people will in time prove as beneficent as that of Porto Rico.

GROUPING OF INDUSTRIES.

Among the good and bad results flowing from the merging of great industrial corporations is the tendency to group allied or complementary industries together in the most advantageous location, which must in time prove of very great economic value. While proximity to raw materials or to markets or to waterways has heretofore been something of a factor in locating individual industries, they have been grouped haphazard, and, indeed, accidental circumstance has had much to do with their individual location. An industry has been started in a small way to supply a local demand, or because the town happened to be the home of the founder, and has grown to such great proportions that it would be expensive to remove it to some more advantageous point. Indeed, there have been innumerable instances where there was no other reason on earth for locating a factory in a certain town or city than the bonus or relief from taxes offered by the citizens

This chance location of industries results every day in a tremendous loss of human energy that seems utterly absurd. It was not long ago that a large concern in Cleveland ordered from another company in Milwaukee two enormous pumping engines. the bedplates of which were so big that the Milwaukee concern did not have the proper foundry equipment for casting them, and contracted for the castings with a foundry at Mt. Vernon, O. The iron ore was dug in the Lake Superior mines, carried to the lake, loaded on a vessel and carried Cleveland. There it was smelted into pig Vernon, where it was unloaded, melted and cast. The castings were loaded on cars, carried to Cleveland and shifted from the cars to a steamer, which carried them to Milwaukee. There they were unloaded, put on cars and switched to the machine shops of the engine builders. The other parts were here put together, and the engines erected and given the builder's test. They were then taken down, loaded on cars. switched to the dock, loaded on a steamer and carried to Cleveland to their ultimate gerated case. Birmingham iron goes back to Birmingham every day in the shape of finished product of some northern or western factory, and it is a daily occurrence for some article manufactured in Des Moines to be sold in Des Moines by a retailer who bought it from a jobber in Chi-Not so long ago an Indianapolis manufacturer of veneers saw a carload of his veneers come back from New York, and a little investigation on his part showed that the material had been purchased in New York by another manufacturing con-

cern in Indianapolis. With a view to avoiding as much as possible so much unnecessary handling and hauling of heavy materials, many of the great industrial corporations are endeavoring to work out a scheme of grouping the manufacturing industries under their control, with proper consideration of all the elements of equipment, labor, raw materials and fuel supply. Like any other readjustment, it works hardships in certain quarters, particularly on those towns that find their mills dismantled and carried off; but, if intelligently worked out, this regrouping must in the end result in a great saving of labor and energy now expended

A law passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature prohibiting boys under sixteen years of age from working As the Journal has said before, there

not grow up in ignorance, and are not inhumanly treated, and on the other it should not discourage the formation of habits of industry. It is hard to tell where to draw the line, but there is reason to believe that most of the miners attach no importance to the educational phase of the

Many fond parents of young men in college are worried just now not a little as to what shall be done with their sons during the long summer vacation. Their attention is respectfully called to the fact that there is usually a great shortage of farm hands for harvesting the crops about this time of

The same witnesses that testified in the detective case before the Police Court will be called before the grand jury this week. It seems a shame to drag that News halo around where other people can see the insides of the thing.

Since Mr. Hitz has made his proposed 'abolishment' of the vehicle tax an issue, will not some candidate for mayor rise up and go after the dog license law? An appeal to the dog-owning vote might not be altogether vain.

It is dangerous for a man from Indiana to go to Washington these days. The able correspondents are apt to draft him into accepting a vice presidential nomination before he knows what he's about.

THE HUMORISTS.

Careless Troubadour, "Come to my arms, Nora, darling!" He sang as he stood by the gate; But she called from the window above him: "My name isn't Nora; it's Kate!"

-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Retort Courteous. Columbia Jester. "I say, Jones, that's the third umbrella you've taken from my office. I wouldn't be an ass if I "By Jove! Smith, that's the first true thing

've heard you say for a long time." What They Did.

Ernie-So Mabel and Jack sloped? Helen-Yes; and they did just what I thought hey would do. Ernie-Wrote home for forgiveness

Helen-No: wrote home for money. Even Alexander Was Daunted.

"Have you tried to trek around the Flatiron?" Realizing, however, the havoc it would play

with his draperies, he preferred to "sass" Persia.

When a Maiden Weds. When a maiden weds All her friends look pleasant, Wink and nod their heads. When a maiden weds

Everybody sheds Cash to make a present. When a maiden weds All her friends LOOK pleasant. -Modern Society.

The Stock Title. He wrote a little skit about The flowers and the sun: He knew not what to call the thing When he had got it done. 'Twas dreadful lame as to its rhymes 'Twas lacking much in sense; And so he gravely christened it (As usual) "Recompense."

> -Baltimore American. An Important Person

Philadelphia Press. "Ayres made a couple of hundred dollars rather unexpectedly last week," said the bank

"He came in and started an account with the other day. How did you"-

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Because of an error of the enrolling clerk Arkansas is to lose the benefit of about one hundred new laws. Arkansas ought to pension that enrolling clerk .- Logansport Jour-

The conflicting theories are offered, by men who are wildly guessing, that the pushing of Beveridge for the vice presidency is a Fairbanks scheme to ruin Beveridge and also a Beveridge plot to shatter Senator Fairbanks, and one is as good as the other -good for nothing.-Terre Haute Express. Upon sober second thought the Chicago laundry strikers who went back to work a

few days ago have about decided to walk out again. They signed an agreement with the employers allowing "open" shops, and now they think they made a mistake. of the strikers are girls, and girls think ft is never too late to correct a mistake, contract or no contract.-Lafayette Journal. It was strictly a convention of fakirs, robbers, thieves, hold-up men and swindlers, but on the bills it was spelled "S-t-r-e-e-t F-a-i-r." Cannelton will not want the like again; that is, not very soon, at least. Just why a city should be asked to suspend all business, shut down its factories and deliver itself over to the mercy of a gang of sharpers for a week is more than we can

understand.-Cannelton Enquirer. Instead of scratching each other's eyes out, as predicted in some quarters, Hanna and Foraker went to the limit in the Ohio convention in expressing their profound admiration one for another, Foraker saying his colleague in the United States Senate could be elected senator for the remainder of his life if he so desired. There is harmony that will stand as a shining example to all parties in other States for some time.

The return of Judge John H. Baker to more will mean a good deal politically. He has the confidence and respect of the leading members of the Republican party throughout the district, and will, therefore be a commanding figure in the councils of the organization. As he is not likely to again become an aspirant to office, he will have more influence than would be credited to him under other conditions.-South Bend

Since the natural-gas company has ceased to supply consumers in the capital city with that precious fuel, the dominant issue is what to do with the mains now become useless. The city might take possession of the mains and pipe the hot air that is now being wasted over the matter, provided some way can be found to store it. That would solve the pipe question and the fuel question at one stroke.-Fort Wayne Sen-

The manner in which the courts at Bloom ington allowed those vicious whitecappers to escape doesn't speak very well for the administration of law at the seat of the State University. It was the expected that happened, however. The arrests were made under the State-wide castigation showered upon Bloomington for her toleration of such unspeakable outrages, but were made with no serious thought of actual prosecution. The dismissal of the accused actually occurs before the subsidence of public indignation.-Terre Haute Tribune.

The census returns from the Philippines show that of the ten million people seven millions are Christians. This will be a surprise to all. It means that with opportunity these people will become self-governing. and will be able to take their place among the nations of the world, or as an American State. There is no doubting the ability of those who have had a chance to get an education. A few years will put them or the high road to prosperity. Uncle Sam is doing a great work for his brown-skinned boys across the seas, and the boys at home are glad to have him do so.-Noblesville

The Hamilton News suggests the naming

try ought to have its official title, just as how many, and Mr. Matthews dodged the do the streets and avenues in a city. The roads are laid out on the map, but they are unnamed, and to attempt to address a | thews his first taste of newspaper work. haps, in the most general way, is impos-The board of supervisors might well would be well to honor the sturdy pioneers who settled in the neighborhood through which the road passes. With the roads all named, a farmer could be easily addressed by his street and number, as can those who dwell in the cities.-Angola Magnet.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Even if the Democrats of Indianapolis were not inclined to strain themselves in the effort to provide entertainment and welcome for W. J. Bryan in the event of his visit here this week, the famous Nebraskan would still have had a taste of true Hoosier hospitality. A Republican Governor stood ready to receive him and to make his visit a pleasant one. As soon as he heard the report that Mr. Bryan would be here for the Woodmen convention Governor Durbin communicated with him, stating that he would be pleased to entertain him during his stay in the city. Last Saturday, before leaving for Washington, the Governor renewed his invitation in a telegram addressed to Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb. Yesterday Secretary G. B. Lockwood re-

ceived the following reply:
"Would be pleased to accept Governor Durbin's hospitality, but fear I shall not be able to attend Woodmen meeting." Governor Durbin and Mr. Bryan are old comrades in arms, having "fit, bled and died together." as the old expression goes, in the Spanish-American war. Governor Durbin commanded the One-hundred-and-sixty-first Indiana Volunteers and Mr. Bryan the First Nebraska Volunteers, and their regiments were encamped side by side at Jacksonville, Fla., for several weeks.

LXX Senator Beveridge's visit with H. Kramer at Indiana Mineral Springs, or Mudlavia, Saturday and Sunday, was made the occasion for a big reunion and love feast by prominent Republicans of the Ninth and Tenth districts. The senator has many ardent admirers in that part of the State, and they embraced the opportunity of calling on him and assuring him of their unswerving loyalty. According to the Attica papers, which featured the affair as one of the big political events of the year in western Indiana, no less than one hundred of the leading party workers of that section made the pilgrimage to Mudlavia and enjoyed an informal conference of several hours with the senator. As is invariticians get together, there was some speechmaking, and, in fact, it is understood that every one there was called on before the meeting was over.

"I was very pleasantly surprised at the gathering at Mudlavia," said Senator Beveridge yesterday, in speaking of his visit. "I went there to rest, and did not have the least idea that I would see any one aside from Major Kramer and his family. But, of course, I was glad to see my friends,' added the senator with a smile.

O. R. Luhring, of Evansville, who rep-Knox and Vanderburg House during recent session of the Legislature, on legal business. Mr. came into special prominence during the session as the author and champion of the measure repealing the blanket remonstrance provision of the Nicholson law-the measure that became known as the "brewers' bill"-and when he was asked last evening if he intended to stand for renomination he said that about the only thing that could induce him to seek to return to the Legislature would be to be a member of the House that passed that bill. "That bill will come up at the next session of the Legislature," he said, "and I am fully satisfied it will become a law. I should like to be the author of the bill and to help pass it, for I feel that would vindicate my position last winter. Mr. Luhring's was the only voice raised in defense of the bill last winter, and it was killed by an overwhelming vote when it

came up on second reading. He spoke at length in support of the measure and rallied a few votes with him, but the sentiment of the representatives was dead against it and it was dealt with summarily. Senator S. B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, who would have championed the bill in the Senate if it had ever reached that body, served notice shortly before adjournment that the measure would be brought up in 1905 and filed three bulky volumes said to contain the names of over 20,000 voters appended to petitions urging its passage. "I never enjoyed anything more than the sixty days I spent here last winter," con-tinued Mr. Luhring, reverting to the quesion of seeking renomination, "but I found that it is an expensive proposition to be nember of the Legislature. The salary paid the representatives and senators is absurdly small, and I know that I lost a neat sum of money aside from the loss in business resulting from two months' neglect of my law practice. But I think I'd be willing to stand the expense once more to help push that 'brewers' bill' through, and I haven't the slightest interest in it other than that I firmly believe it is right and

"And, by the way, I have found that the eople of the State did not have the right idea of that bill last winter. I went out to a small place in my district to make a speech Decoration day and met a man who said he had voted for me, but was sorry he had done so, because of my position on that bill. I told him I could convince him I was right if he would give me just ten minutes of his time, and he said he would be glad to do it and would promise to vote for me again if I made good. I took him off to one side, talked to him less than ten minutes and at the end he slapped me on the back become a law."

G. B. McGoogan, of Fort Wayne, who was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth district last year and is nomination next year, was here yesterday.

The Nipp and Tuck Club, which always celebrates the close of the fiscal year with picnic at Nipp's Springs, a resort situated a few miles northeast of the capital of Henry county, is sending out invitations for this year's affair, scheduled for Tuesday, June 30, at 3 p. m. Prominent Republicans all over the State are receiving the invitations and it is understood that a party will be made up to go over to New Castle from this city in a special car the afternoon of the picnic

The Nipp and Tuck Club is a unique institution, and its picnics have become justly famous as occasions of unbounded hilarity and good-fellowship. The feature of the picnic is always a big country dinner, with spring chicken as the piece de resistance. and incidentally it has been found that combination of mint, spring water and other ingredients makes a beverage that would apeal strongly even to a Kentucky colonel. The mint grows in abundance in field near the resort, the spring water flows in such quantities as to add materially to the volume of a small creek that passes that way, and as for the "ingredients"well, the picnics have grown in popularity from year to year and invitations are always sought after.

These invitations, it should be added are quite in keeping with the character of the organization. The cover is adorned with a water color of a sylvan scene where the honey bee is much in evidence, and at the top of the second page is a sketch in four scenes that shows, presumably, the condition of a guest as to girth and avordupois before and after partaking of the dinner. The date of the picnic is given with "You are cordially invited to be present at this meeting, either dead or alive, and an early acceptance of this invitation will indicate which you are. Members of the club, consisting of a president and twenty-four vice presidents, will spare no pains to entertain you while you are awake.'

The place where the picnic will be held s described as follows: "The function will e held at the usual place, viz.: Where the creek crosses the road, close by the three ig sycamores trees by the spring, just be hind where the mint grows knee deep, right n the heart of nature's garden, in sight of the bee tree on the hill by the rail fence near the big woods by the skunk farm." On the last page four rules are given to govern the guests in regard to the dispo-sition that should be made of the mint and spring water.

W. F. Beck, of Olney, Ill., one of the prominent figures among the gathered here from all parts of the country, enjoys the distinction of having been the political godfather of Jerry Matthews, years ago, Mr. Beck neglected to state

question, he was running the Olney Times, good Democrat paper, and gave Mr. Matfarmer at his home residence, except, per- Mr. Beck was a Democrat at that time and so was Mr. Matthews and it is some thing of a coincidence that both have since appoint a commission to name the roads in | seen the error of their ways and come over country, and in selecting the names it | into the Republican camp. Both left Democracy on the money question in 1896 although Mr. Beck did not finally renounce his allegiance until a year or two later. "I couldn't abide by the Chicago platform," said Mr. Beck yesterday, in telling of his change of faith, "and while there were many circumstances that made it a difficult thing for me to do I felt that the only honest course I could follow was to

go with the party that represented my Mr. Beck stood high in the councils of his party as a Democrat and was for several He was at one time the Democratic nominee for auditor of state and has also served as postmaster of Olney.

Judge Samuel R. Artman, of Lebanon former speaker of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature, was here yesterday on a business mission.

* * * Dan W. Sims, of Lafayette, is one of the men who believe J. Frank Hanly may be regarded as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. "Hanly told me the other day that he is considering the matter." said Mr. Simms yesterday at the Claypool, "and I am in-clined to believe he has already made up his mind to get into the race. Of course I haven't any right to draw such a con-clusion and I don't want to be understood as attempting to commit him to the prop osition, but I don't believe any man could resist the temptation he has had in the way of unsolicited offers of support from all parts of Indiana. One thing may be written down now-if Hanly gets into the race the man who is nominated will have him to beat. He has a strong following in all parts of the State and his friends are all the more loyal because of his de-

Mr. Hanly and Mr. Simms have recently been closely associated as attorneys for Frederick S. Chase in the litigation over Moses Fowler Chase in Benton county.

Representative James E. Watson, of Rushville, was here yesterday on his way home from Anderson, where he delivered an address Sunday at a fraternal memorial meeting.

"Haven't heard much political gossip down our way for the last sixty days," said A. E. Nowlin, United States revenue B'Nai Brith on the massacre in April, a collector at Lawrenceburg, last evening at the Claypool. "Two months ago when it was reported that Oscar H. Montgomery, of Seymour, would not be a candidate for re-election to the Republican State committee, there was some little talk about his successor. Will Springer, of Eliza-bethtown, and E. A. Remy, of Seymour, were spoken of as possible candidates. However, I understand now that it is by no means certain that Montgomery will retire and I haven't heard the matter discussed very much recently

It has been intimated sources that Mr. Montgomery is contemplating being a candidate for the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court from the Secnd judicial district and of course that would take him out of the race for district chairman, but it seems that he himself has made no definite announce ment in regard to his intentions and that even his close friends are not thoroughly informed as to his plans.

Former State Senator Will H. Johnston, of Crawfordsville, was at the Grand yes-

Thomas H. Dillon, of Petersburg, is here to attend the Woodmen convention. Dillon is one of the leading Democrats of the First district, and he has been prominently mentioned as the probable nominee of his party for Congress against Representative Hemenway, but he said last evening that he is not giving the matter much thought.

"I have found that politics does not pay a very high per cent. on the investment," he said, "and I am giving my attention exclusively to business matters. Besides, it is some little time yet before the next campaign will be on, and I for one don't believe in keeping the political mill grinding twelve months of the year every year. "There's not much to encourage a Democrat to go after the congressional nomination in our district," continued Mr. Dillon. "The Republican majority is too formidable The other day some one suggested that Representative Hemenway is largely an acident, but I told him that anything that happens as regularly as Hemenway is returned to Congress cannot very well lassed as an accident. Mr. Dillon belongs to the Bryan school of Democrats-the first, last and all the time Democrats-and when he was asked his choice for the presidential nomination next

year he answered: "I haven't decided yet who will make the sure-he must be a Democrat, not a 'reorganizer;' not a man who was 'off,' who held aloof in 1896 or 1900. I agree with John W. Kern that there must be no dis-loyalty to Bryan. At this stage I do not elleve that all the sons of all the prophets could foretell who will be the but personally I am inclined to think well of

NO AUTO FOR MISS ALICE.

President Roosevelt Disregards the Pleadings of His Daughter.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- A Washing-

tomobile was cleared away to-day to some extent. It was expected that she would the victims and of horror over the appallclose the bargain for the automobile ordered for her several weeks ago, before she left Washington, but tears and entreaties were of no avail with the President, who is wedded to horseflesh, and the machine was Miss Roosevelt has gone to Boston to visit her grandmother, Mrs. George Lee. and to attend the commencement exercises dulgent grandparents will be cajoled into buying the machine for her. Hopes have been entertained by Miss Roosevelt's family that her infatuation for the automobile was only a passing fancy and that she would be content with a few rides a week. Even now it is doubtful if they know that she allowed a machine to be especially built for her, with the belief that she would buy it, and even selected the trimmings and upholstering for it. The auto fad of Miss Alice worries Pres-

DID EVANS KOW-TOW?

to step into an automobile.

ident Roosevelt, whose high ambition is to

have every member of his family own a fine

horse and be able to ride with the most

daring riders of the country. Mrs. Roose-

velt and the President have refused even

Fighting Bob" Meets the Dowager Empress of China.

PEKING, June 15 .- The Dowager Empress to-day received Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, and his staff. All the far-Eastern newspapers infer that the assembling of an American squadron at Che-Foo is for the purpose of impressing

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- It is stated at the Navy Department that Admiral Evans's movements have no probable connection with the Manchurian negotiations or the attitude of Russia. As a matter of fact. while sundry missionaries in that section of China were in trouble, some of the smaller naval vessels were dispatched to the locality to render such assistance as might be necessary. In addition to that, the increase of cholera in the Philippine ports made it to remove American could spared. been gathered brious Chinese waters. Admiral Evans has planned some squadron maneuvers which cannot be taken without a specified number of ships, and the squadron is now gathering for that purpose.

McClellan and Miles.

Nebraska State Journal Most Democrats have forgotten probably that Gen. George B. McClellan ran for resident once on their ticket with the principal plank in his platform reading, Otherwise they

as to read, "The war was a failure."

with a change in the tense of the verb, so

APPEALS PRESENTED TO THE PRES-IDENT AND COLONEL HAY.

Conference Between Representatives of the B'nai B'rith, Mr. Roosevelt and His Secretary of State.

MEMORANDUM AND PETITION

WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE ADMINISTRATION,

But Which May Not Be Forwarded to the Czar-The President's Address to the Delegation.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Through their representative association, B'nai B'rith, the Jews of America to-day laid their case before President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, and they are content to abide by whatever the executive decides is best for them. The President and Secretary Hay listened with the deepest interest and sympathy to the representations, and both refeat in the contest for senator four years | plied in terms that showed the depth of their feeling in the matter. It was promised that everything that the executive could properly do without violating the principles of international comity would be done, but neither the President nor Secretary Hay were able to make any definite promise beyond this, which was accepted

> as satisfactory. To-night a statement was given out at the White House concerning the conference on the Kishineff affair. The statement consisted of a memorandum submitted by the tentative draft of a petition to the which it was desired this government should officially or semi-officially assist in delivering to the Czar and procuring a reply thereto, and copies of the replies of Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt to his callers. The memorandum reviews the facts concerning the Kishineff massacre, and says conditions have become intolerable. It is declared to be desirable to end this state of things without breach of diplomatic etiquette or embarrassment to our government, and one or both of the suboined methods therefore were submitted or consideration. The statement follows: "A. A petition to the Czar to which the B'Nai B'rith will get the signatures of the leading men in the various States. Our fficially in securing the delivery of this petition to the Czar and in procuring a favorable reply thereto, either by a direct communication or some other form of publie exposition. The manner in which the government can render such assistance is not suggested for obvious reasons, but the

government's interest in the plan should be made known. "B. Using the Kishineff and other recent incidents of more or less similar nature as grounds, an official invitation by the United States, addressed to all the powers, to an international conference to consider persecutions and oppressions grow. ing out of racial and religious prejudices and hatred, and to protect civilization and nternational concord from the evil effects of such persecutions and oppressions." The tentative draft of the petition to the Czar which accompanied the memorandum called attention to the cruel outrages perpetrated on the Jews at Kishineff until his Majesty's special and personal directions made the local authorities suppress the riot-

Secretary Hay, in replying to the delegation, said in part: "You will have observed that no civilized government in the world has yet taken official action—this consideration alone would bid us to proceed with care. The Emperor of Russia is entitled to our respect, not merely as the ruler of great and friendly nation, but as a man whose personal character is even more elevated than this exalted station. should not be justified in assuming that this enlightened sovereign, who has given so many proofs of his devotion to peace and religious tolerance, has not done and is not doing all that lies in his power to put a stop to these atrocities, to punish the guilty, whether they belong to the ignorant populace, or to high official circles, and to prevent the recurrence of the outrages which have so shocked humanity. In fact, all we know of the state of things in Russia tends to justify the hope that even out of the present terrible situation some good results nay come; that He who watches over Israel does not slumber, and that the wrath of man, now as so often in the past, shall

be inade to praise Him. The President's Address.

The call on the President at the White House followed and there President Roosevelt, after the memorandum was laid before him, said:

"Mr. Chairman-I need not dwell upon a fact so patent as the widespread indignation with which the American people heard ton dispatch to the Record says: The mys- of the dreadful outrages upon the Jews in or a deeper expression of sympathy for ing calamity that had occurred. It is natural that while the whole civilized world should express such a feeling, it should yet be most intense and most widespread powers, I think I may say that the United States is that country in which from the beginning of its national career most has been done in the way of acklowledging the debt due to the Jewish race, and of endeavoring to do justice to those American citizens who are of Jewish ancestry and faith. One of the most touching poems of our own great poet, Longfellow, is that on the Jewish cemetery in Newport, and anyone who goes through any of the old cemeteries of the cities which preserve the records of colonial times will name of many an American of Jewish race who in war or in peace, did his full share in the founding of this Nation. From that day to this, from the day when the Jews of Charleston, of Philadelphia, of New York, supported the patriot cause and helped in every way, not only by money, but by arms, Washington and his colleagues who were founding this Republic-from that day to the present we have had no struggle, military or civil, in which there have not been citizens of Jewish faith who played an eminent part for the honor and the credit of the Nation. I remember once General Howard mentioning to me the fact that two of his brigade commanders upon whom he had placed special reliance were Jews. Among the meetings of the Grand Army which I have attended one stands out with peculiar vividness-a meeting held under the auspices of the men of the Grand Army of Jewish creed, in the temple on Forty-fourth street, Temple Emanuel, to welcome the returned veterans of the Spanish-American war of Jewish

> JEWS BRAVE IN BATTLE. "When in Santiago, when I was myself in the army, one of the best colonels among the regular regiments who did so well on that day and who fought beside me was a Jew. One of the commanders of the ships which in the blockade of the Cuban coast did so well was a Jew. In my own regiment I promoted five men from the ranks for valor and good conduct in battle. It happened by pure accident, for I knew nothing of the faith of any one of them, that these included two Protestants, two Catholies and one Jew, and while that was a pure accident it was not without its value as an illustration of the ethnic and religious make-up of our Nation and of the fact that if a man is a good American that is all we ask, without thinking of his creed or his bithplace. In the same way, when was police commissioner in New York. had experience after experience of the excellent work done-an excellent work needng nerve and hardihood, excellent work of what I might call the Maccabee type the police department under me by police

"Let me give you one little a direct bearing upon this question of persecution for race or religious reasons. You my New York friends will recall-that dur-

ing the time I was police commissioner a